Remarks

The Examiner has objected to claim 1 because the word "having" at line 2 should be "comprising". Claim 1 has now been amended accordingly. The Examiner has also objected to withdrawn claims 21 and 22 as depending from a cancelled claim. Claims 21 and 22 have now been cancelled.

It should also be noted that claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of claims 3 and 6-8. Claims 3 and 6-8 have therefore been cancelled.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-11 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,383,106 to Kashiwase (hereinafter Kashiwase). It is respectfully submitted that the claims, as amended, distinguish over the Kashiwase reference. More particularly, claim 1 clearly relates to a drive system for driving implements attached to a vehicle by way of a power take off. Power take offs are used in agricultural and industrial applications to drive implements that are attached to and pulled by the vehicle. ASAE Standard S203.14, attached hereto as Exhibit A, defines a power take off, PTO as "An external shaft on the front or rear of the tractor to provide rotational power to implements". Similarly Webster's dictionary defines a power take-off as "a supplementary mechanism on a truck or tractor enabling the engine power to be used to operate nonautomotive apparatus" (See attached Exhibit B). Kashiwase clearly does not disclose any kind of power take off as so defined. The element 5a of Kashiwase cited by the Examiner as being the power take off shaft is in fact a drive shaft that inputs to a CVT transmission that powers the drive wheels of the vehicle. This element is neither an external shaft for providing rotational power to implements nor is it for operating nonautomotive apparatus. There is nothing in the Kashiwase disclosure that suggests that this shaft is a PTO in the normal meaning of the term. Similarly, there is nothing in the Kashiwase reference to suggest that the motor 2 can be driven indirectly by the engine. Further Kashiwase does not disclose a brake for stopping the power take off shaft (Kashiwase does not disclose a power take off). The wheel brakes which the Examiner asserts are inherent in the Kashiwase disclosure are not disclosed as being controlled by the controller, nor does the release of the brake allow the first

electrical machine, the second electrical machine and the combination gearbox to be combined to an infinitely variable torque division gearbox for the power take-off shaft as per claim 10. Contrary to the Examiners assertion in the "Response to Arguments" section at page 6 of the Final Action, column 3 lines 41-45 of Kashiwase does not disclose that the controller controls the brake as claimed. The Kashiwase reference simply states that:

> *The driver's intention determining system 11* ***detects depression operation of accelerator pedal and brake pedal,*** *and steering angle,* ***thereby determining driving operation condition*** *dependent on the operation of the driver.* ***The vehicle control condition determining system 12 determines brake pedal depression condition****, control quantity for the engine and the ABS (Anti-lock Braking System), and operating conditions of lights, an air conditioner and others. The driving condition determining system 13 determines the change of driving conditions such as vehicle speed, ascending and descending, and road surface conditions.*
>
> ***In dependency on outputs of those systems, the monitor and control system 10 controls operations of the engine 1 and motors 2 and 4, the oil pressure in cylinders 5f of the CVT 5, the charging of a battery 14****.*

Accordingly, Kashiwase does not control the brake but simply senses the condition of the brake and uses this information to **control** the operation of the engine and motors 2 and 4, the oil pressure in cylinders 5f of the CVT 5, the charging of a battery 14.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1-5 as being anticipated by US Patent 6,607,466 to Bordini. Because claim 1 has now been amended to include the subject matter of claims 6-8, not rejected under Bordini, it is submitted that claims 1-2 and 4-5 are now distinguishable over the Bordini reference. More particularly, Bordini does not disclose a brake for stopping the PTO or a control system as claimed.

In conclusion, it is believed that this application is in condition for allowance,

and such allowance is respectfully requested.

Any fees or charges due as a result of filing of the present paper may be charged against Deposit Account 04-0525. Two duplicates of this page are enclosed.

Respectfully,

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Jaime Kirkwood 8 August 2006
Signature Date

EXHIBIT A

ASAE S203.14 FEB04
Front and Rear Power Take-Off for Agricultural Tractors

American Society of Agricultural Engineers

STANDARD

ASAE is a professional and technical organization, of members worldwide, who are dedicated to advancement of engineering applicable to agricultural, food, and biological systems. ASAE Standards are consensus documents developed and adopted by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers to meet standardization needs within the scope of the Society; principally agricultural field equipment, farmstead equipment, structures, soil and water resource management, turf and landscape equipment, forest engineering, food and process engineering, electric power applications, plant and animal environment, and waste management.

NOTE: ASAE Standards, Engineering Practices, and Data are informational and advisory only. Their use by anyone engaged in industry or trade is entirely voluntary. The ASAE assumes no responsibility for results attributable to the application of these ASAE Standards, Engineering Practices, and Data. Conformity does not ensure compliance with applicable ordinances, laws and regulations. Prospective users are responsible for protecting themselves against liability for infringement of patents.

This standard may be designated ANSI/ASAE. If so, this standard is an American National Standard. Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer.
Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution.

CAUTION NOTICE: In the case that this standard is an ANSI/ASAE standard, this American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken periodically to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard. Purchasers of American National Standards may receive current information on all standards by calling or writing the American National Standards Institute.

ASAE-The Society for engineering in agricultural, food, and biological systems
2950 Niles Rd., St. Joseph, MI 49085-9659, USA ph. 269-429-0300, fax 269-429-3852, hq@asae.org

Front and Rear Power Take-Off for Agricultural Tractors

Originally developed in 1926 by a conference of engineers representing tractor manufacturers; adopted by ASAE April 1927; revised July 1928, March 1931, August 1941, June 1952; revision submitted by the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute; approved by the ASAE Power and Machinery Division Standards Committee 1958, 1961, June 1964, June 1966, December 1966, December 1967, December 1968, December 1969; revised editorially March 1973; reconfirmed December 1974; revised and combined with ASAE S204.6, 1000-RPM Power Take-Off for Agricultural Tractors, March 1976; revised March 1978, January 1982; reconfirmed December 1986; revised March 1990, February 1991; revised editorially September 1991, April 1993; revised March 1994; reaffirmed December 1994, December 1995, December 1996, December 1997, December 1998, December 1999, January 2001, December 2001, February 2003; revised February 2004.

1 Purpose and scope

1.1 This Standard specifies a suitable means of mechanical power transmission from the tractor to the implement, and promotes dimensional interchangeability of tractors and towed implements with the same type power take-off (see table 1).

1.2 This Standard provides dimensions relating to the tractor front and rear power take-off shaft, and power take-off shield.

1.3 This Standard provides specifications for the splined power take-off-shaft and the mating connector.

1.4 This Standard establishes and defines type 1, 2, and 3 power take-off shaft (see table 1).

1.5 The successful performance of all tractor and implement combinations likely to be met in field service requires consideration of factors other than the dimensional relationships provided in this Standard.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Standards organizations maintain registers of currently valid standards.

ANSI/ASAE S318.10 JUL93, *Safety for Agricultural Equipment*
ASAE S207.12 MAR94, *Operating Requirements for Tractors and Power Take-Off Driven Implements*
ASAE S482 MAR94, *Drawbars—Agricultural Wheel Tractors*

3 Definitions

power take off, PTO: An external shaft on the front or rear of the tractor to provide rotational power to implements.

4 Specifications

4.1 The tractor rear PTO shaft is classified into three types and shall conform to the specifications shown in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 and table 1. The front PTO shaft shall conform to the dimensions shown in figures 1 and 3 and the type 2 portion of table 1.

4.2 The location of both front and rear tractor PTO shafts shall be within the limits of 25 mm (1 in.) to the right or left of the tractor centerline, with the centerline being the recommended location.

4.3 The direction of PTO shaft rotation shall be:

- — Rear PTO—clockwise when facing in the direction of forward travel;
- — Front PTO—clockwise when facing the projecting end of the shaft.

4.4 A means to indicate when the PTO shaft is operating at standard speed shall be provided on tractors capable of driving the 540 r/min shaft in excess of 600 r/min and the 1000 r/min shaft in excess of 1100 r/min.

4.5 Tractors capable of driving the 540 r/min shaft in excess of 630 r/min and the 1000 r/min shaft in excess of 1170 r/min shall also include a suitable warning of operation in excess of those speeds.

4.5.1 If a shiftable PTO is provided, a means shall be employed on the

Table 1 – Power take-off shaft dimensions* (see figure 1)

		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
	Nominal diameter standard operating speed-r/min	35 mm (1 3/8 in.) 540 ± 10	35 mm (1 3/8 in.) 1000 ± 25	45 mm (1 3/4 in.) 1000 ± 25
A	Groove to end of shaft	38.1 (1.50) ± 0.8 (0.03)	25.4 (1.00) ± 0.8 (0.03)	38.1 (1.50) ± 0.8 (0.03)
B	Effective spline length with relation gage, min	76.2 (3.00)	63.5 (2.50)	88.9 (3.50)
C	Chamfer	7.1 (0.28) ± 0.8 (0.03)	4.8 (0.19) ± 0.8 (0.03)	7.6 (0.30) ± 0.8 (0.03)
D	Chamfer angle	0.5 rad (30 deg)±0.5 (3.0)	0.5 rad (30 deg)±0.5 (3.0)	0.5 rad (30 deg)±0.5 (3.0)
E	ID of groove	29.46 (1.160) 29.26 (1.152)	29.46 (1.160) 29.26 (1.152)	37.34 (1.470) 37.13 (1.462)
F	Radius of groove	6.86 ± 0.25 (0.270 ± 0.010)	6.86 ± 0.25 (0.270 ± 0.010)	8.38 ± 0.25 (0.330 ± 0.010)
G	Spherical clearance radius on tractor, min	82.6 (3.25)	82.6 (3.25)	101.6 (4.00)
H	Location of center of clearance radius	0.0	12.7 (0.50)	0.0
J	Break sharp corner of chamfer	Yes	Optional	Optional

*Dimensions are in mm (in.) except where indicated otherwise.

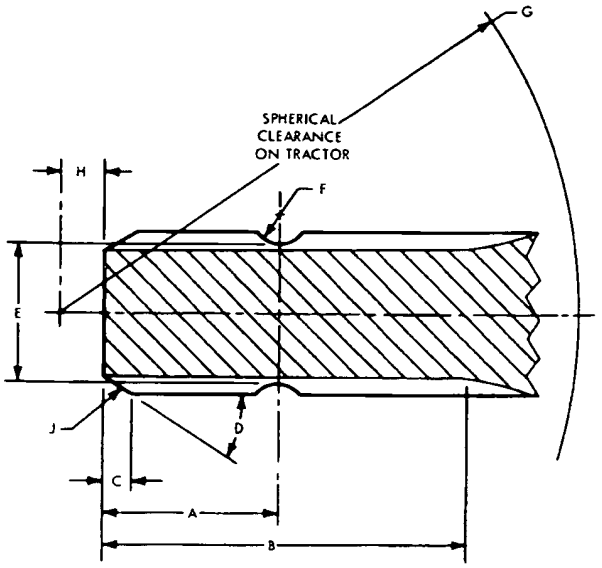


Figure 1 – Power take-off shaft (see table 1) The circumferential groove is provided for a locking means in the implement hub. Effective spline length, B, to be heat treated for surface durability (within Rockwell C 48-56)

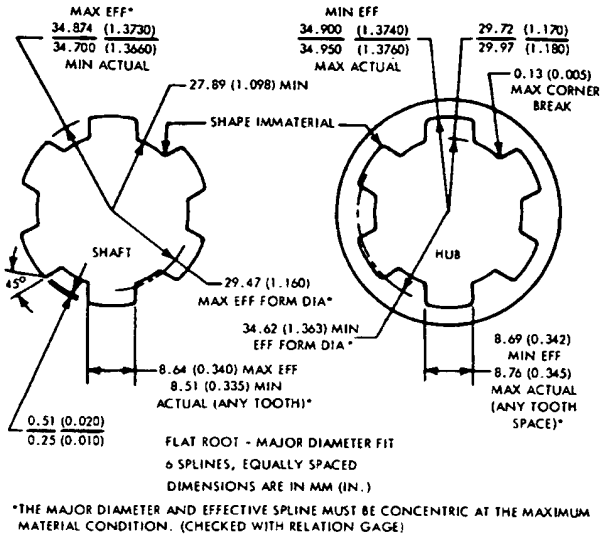


Figure 2 – Type 1 power take-off 540 r/min—35 mm (1 3/8 in.) diameter—straight side spline dimensions

tractor to prevent over speeding of a type 1 tractor PTO shaft in excess of 630 r/min, or type 2 tractor PTO shaft in excess of 1170 r/min.

4.6 The tractor PTO shield shall conform to ANSI/ASAE S318. Tractor PTO shield dimensions shall conform to figures 6 and 7.

4.7 Dimensions associated with the drawbar shall conform to ASAE S482.

4.8 Dimensional association between the tractor power take-off shaft, drawbar, and implement input connection, IIC, shall conform to ASAE S207.

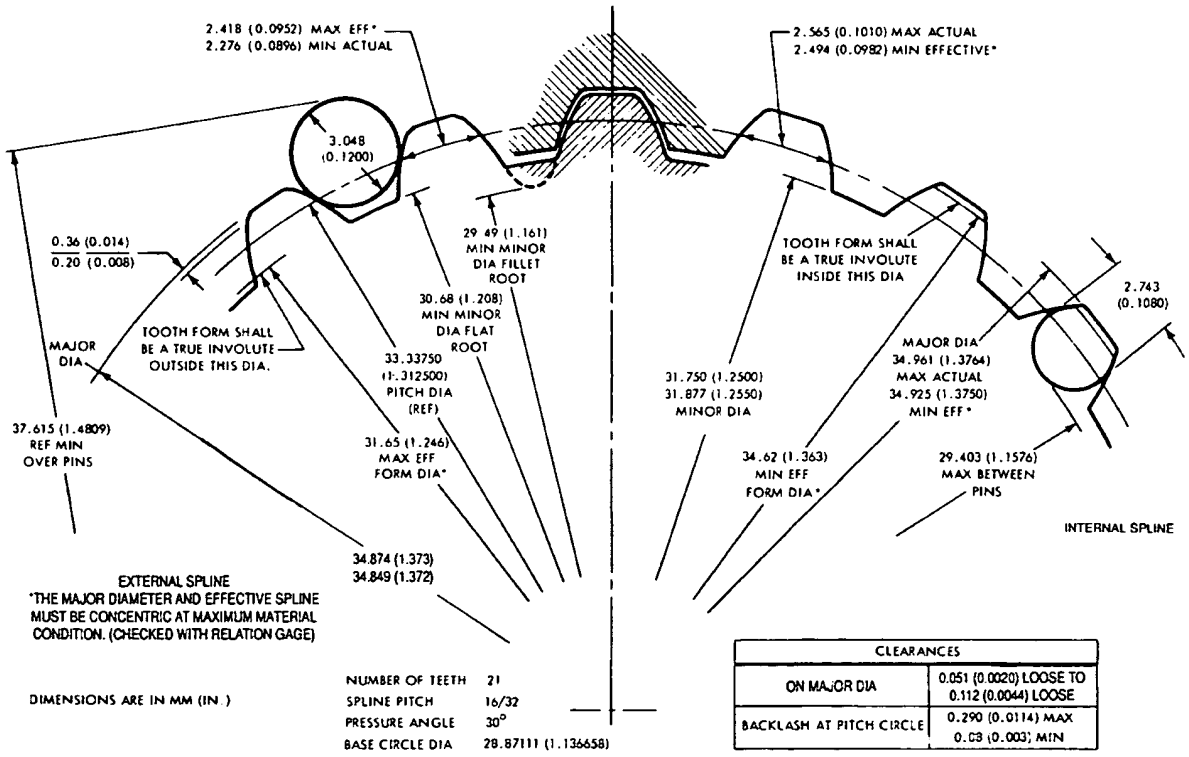


Figure 3 – Type 2 power take-off 1000 r/min—35 mm (1 3/8 in.) diameter—involute spline dimensions

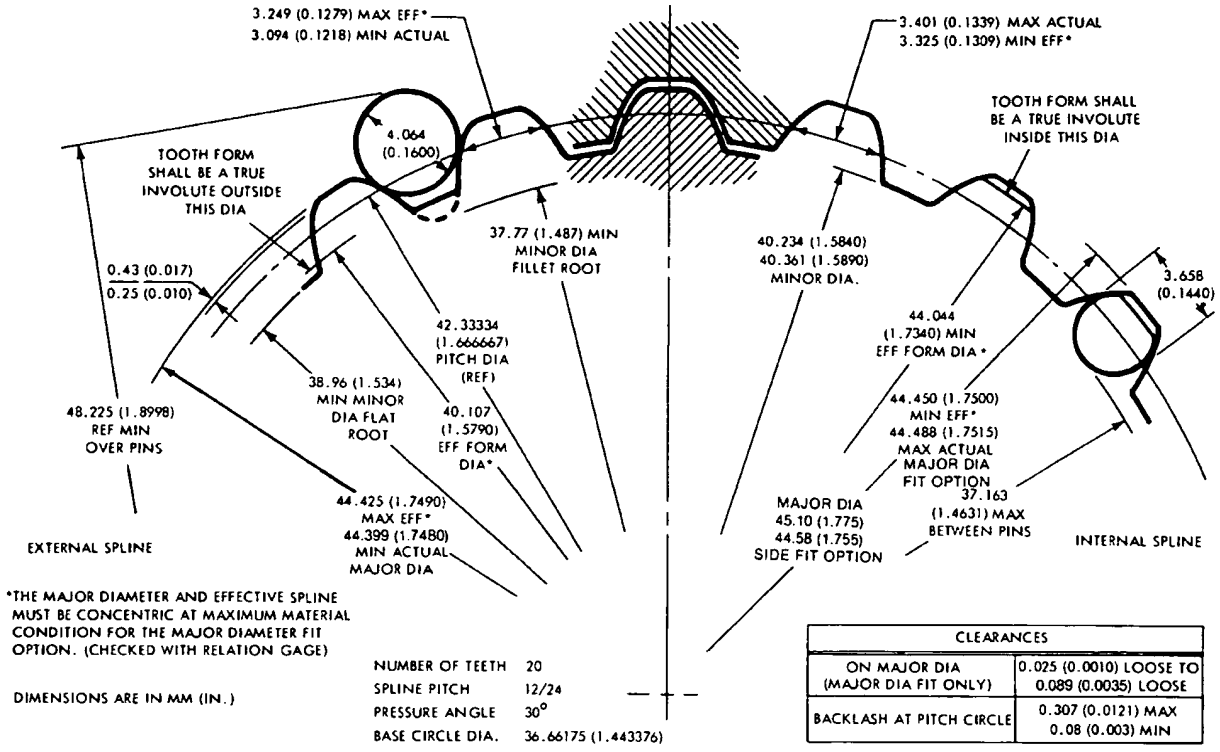


Figure 4 – Type 3 power take-off 1000 r/min—45 mm (1 3/4 in.) diameter—involute spline dimensions

Table 2 – Location of PTO (see figure 5)

PTO type	h min	h max
1	530 (21)[1)]	800 (31)
2	530 (21)	820 (32)
3	600 (24)	910 (36)

[1)]May be reduced to 350 mm on tractors with a minimum track setting of 1150 mm or less.

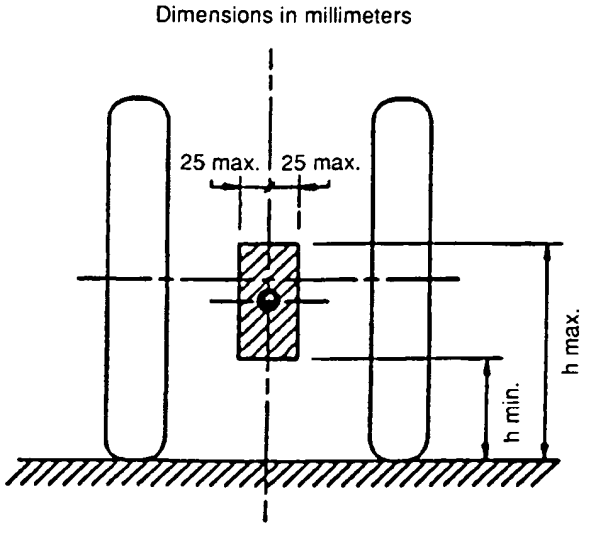


Figure 5 – Location of PTO

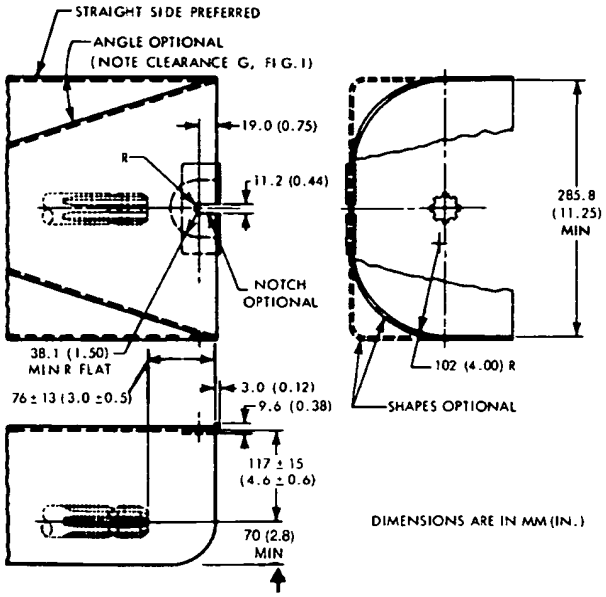


Figure 6 – Power take-off shield for tractor with types 1 and 2 PTO

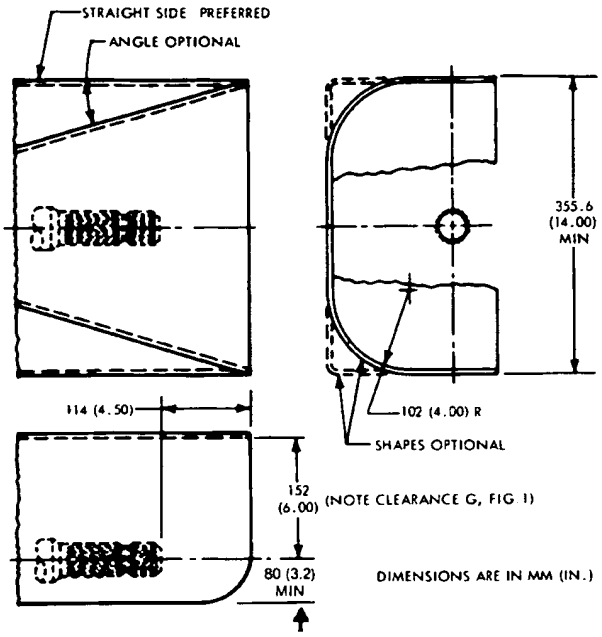


Figure 7 – Power take-off shield for tractor with type 3 PTO

EXHIBIT B

Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary

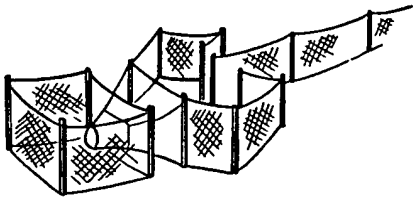
A Merriam-Webster
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BASED ON
WEBSTER'S
THIRD
NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, *Publishers*
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

pound mile *n* : the transport of one pound of mail or express for one mile

pound net *n* : a fish trap consisting of a netting arranged into a



pound net

directing wing and an enclosure with a narrow entrance

¹pour \'pō(ə)r, 'pȯ(ə)r\ *vb* [ME *pouren*] *vt* **1** : to cause to flow in a stream **2** : to supply or produce freely or copiously ~ *vi* **1** : to move with a continuous flow **2** : to rain hard **3** : to preside at a tea table — **pour·able** \'pōr-ə-bəl, 'pȯr-\ *adj* — **pour·er** \-ər\ *n* — **pour·ing·ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

²pour *n* : the action of pouring : STREAM; *esp* : a heavy fall of rain

pour·boire \pu̇(ə)rb-'wär\ *n* [F, fr. *pour boire* for drinking] : TIP, GRATUITY

pour·par·ler \ˌpu̇(ə)r-(ˌ)pär-'lā\ *n* [F] : a discussion preliminary to negotiations

pour·point \'pu̇(ə)r-ˌpȯint, -ˌpwant\ *n* [ME *purpoint*, fr. MF *pourpoint*] : a padded and quilted doublet

pour point \'pō(ə)r-ˌpȯint, 'pȯ(ə)r-\ *n* : the lowest temperature at which a substance flows under specified conditions

pousse-ca·fé \ˌpü-(ˌ)ska-'fā\ *n* [F, lit., coffee chaser] **1** : a cocktail consisting of several liqueurs of different colors and specific gravities poured so as to remain in separate layers **2** : a small drink of brandy or a liqueur taken with black coffee after dinner

pous·sette \pü-'set\ *vi* [F] : to swing in a semicircle with hands joined with one's partner in a country-dance

¹pout \'paůt\ *n, pl* **pout** *or* **pouts** [prob. fr. (assumed) ME *poute*, a fish with a large head, fr. OE *-pūte;* akin to ME *pouten* to pout, Skt *budbuda* bubble] : any of several large-headed fishes (as a bullhead or eelpout)

²pout *vb* [ME *pouten*] *vi* **1 a** : to show displeasure by thrusting out the lips or wearing a sullen expression **b** : SULK **2** : PROTRUDE ~ *vt* : to cause to protrude

³pout *n* **1** : a protrusion of the lips expressive of displeasure **2** *pl* : a fit of pique

pout·er \'paůt-ər\ *n* **1** : one that pouts **2** : a domestic pigeon of a breed characterized by erect carriage and a distensible and dilatable crop

pouty \'paůt-ē\ *adj* : SULKY

pov·er·ty \'päv-ərt-ē\ *n* [ME *poverte*, fr. OF *poverté*, fr. L *paupertat-, paupertas*, fr. *pauper* poor — more at POOR] **1 a** : lack of money or material possessions : WANT **b** : renunciation as a member of a religious order of the right as an individual to own property **2** : SCARCITY, DEARTH **3 a** : debility due to malnutrition **b** : lack of fertility

syn INDIGENCE, PENURY, WANT, DESTITUTION: POVERTY may cover a range from extreme want of necessities to a falling short of having comfortable means; INDIGENCE implies seriously straitened circumstances; PENURY suggests a cramping or oppressive lack of money; WANT and DESTITUTION imply extreme poverty that threatens life itself through starvation or exposure

pov·er·ty-strick·en \-ˌstrik-ən\ *adj* : afflicted with poverty : very poor : DESTITUTE

¹pow \'pō, 'paů\ *n* [by alter.] : POLL

²pow \'paů\ *n* [imit.] : a sound of a blow or explosion

¹pow·der \'paůd-ər\ *n, often attrib* [ME *poudre*, fr. OF, fr. L *pulver-, pulvis* dust — more at POLLEN] **1** : a substance composed of fine particles **2** : a medicinal, cosmetic, or other preparation in the form of fine particles **3** : any of various solid explosives used chiefly in gunnery and blasting

²powder *vb* **pow·der·ing** \-(ə-)riŋ\ *vt* **1** : to sprinkle or cover with or as if with powder **2** : to reduce to powder ~ *vi* **1** : to become powder **2** : to apply cosmetic powder — **pow·der·er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

powder blue *n* **1** : a pigment consisting of powdered smalt **2** : a variable color averaging a pale blue

powder horn *n* : a flask for carrying gunpowder; *esp* : one made of the horn of an ox or cow

powder keg *n* **1** : a small usu. metal cask for holding gunpowder or blasting powder **2** : something liable to explode

powder metallurgy *n* : the production of metallic objects by compressing powdered metal or alloy with or without other materials and heating without thoroughly melting to solidify and strengthen

powder monkey *n* : one who transports powder from the magazine to the guns esp. on shipboard

powder puff *n* : a small fluffy device (as a pad) for applying cosmetic powder

powder room *n* : a rest room for women

pow·dery \'paůd-ə-rē\ *adj* **1 a** : resembling or consisting of powder **b** : easily reduced to powder : CRUMBLING **2** : covered with or as if with powder

powdery mildew *n* **1** : a perfect fungus (family Erysiphaceae) or an imperfect fungus (genus *Oidium*) producing abundant powdery conidia on the host **2** : a plant disease caused by a powdery mildew

¹pow·er \'paů(-ə)r\ *n, often attrib* [ME, fr. OF *poeir*, fr. *poeir* to be able, fr. (assumed) L *potēre* to be powerful — more at POTENT] **1 a** : possession of control, authority, or influence over others **b** : one having such power; *specif* : a sovereign state **c** *archaic* : a force of armed men **d** *chiefly dial* : a large number or quantity **2 a** (1) : ability to act or produce an effect (2) : capacity for being acted upon or undergoing an effect **b** : legal or official authority, capacity, or right **3 a** : physical might **b** : mental or moral efficacy **c** : political control or influence **4** : an angel of the fourth lowest rank **5 a** : the number of times as indicated by an exponent a number is to be multiplied by itself **b** : CARDINAL NUMBER 2 **6 a** : a source or means of supplying energy; *esp* : ELECTRICITY **b** : MOTIVE POWER **c** : the time rate at which work is done or energy emitted or transferred **7** : MAGNIFICATION 2b **8** : SCOPE, COMPREHENSIVENESS

syn POWER, FORCE, ENERGY, STRENGTH, MIGHT mean the ability to exert effort. POWER may imply latent or exerted, physical, mental, or spiritual ability to act or be acted upon; FORCE implies the actual and efficacious exercise of power; ENERGY applies to power expended or capable of being transformed into work; STRENGTH applies to the quality or property of a person or thing that enables him to exert force or withstand strain, pressure, or attack; MIGHT implies great or overwhelming power or strength

syn POWER, AUTHORITY, JURISDICTION, CONTROL, COMMAND, SWAY, DOMINION mean the right to govern or rule or determine. POWER implies possession of ability to wield coercive force, permissive authority, or substantial influence; AUTHORITY implies the granting of power for a specific purpose within specified limits; JURISDICTION applies to official power exercised within prescribed limits; CONTROL stresses the power to direct and restrain; COMMAND implies the power to make arbitrary decisions and compel obedience; SWAY suggests the extent or scope of exercised power or influence; DOMINION stresses sovereign power or supreme authority

²power *vt* : to supply with power esp. motive power

pow·er·boat \-ˌbōt\ *n* : MOTORBOAT

power dive *n* : a dive of an airplane accelerated by the power of the engine — **pow·er-dive** \-'dīv\ *vb*

pow·er·ful \'paů(-ə)r-fəl\ *adj* **1** : having great power **2** : leading to many or important deductions ⟨~ set of postulates⟩ — **pow·er·ful·ly** \-f(ə-)lē\ *adv*

pow·er·house \'paů(-ə)r-ˌhaůs\ *n* **1 a** : an electric utility generating station **b** : a source of influence or inspiration **2** : one having or wielding great power

pow·er·less \-ləs\ *adj* **1** : devoid of strength or resources **2** : lacking the authority or capacity to act : UNABLE — **pow·er·less·ly** *adv* — **pow·er·less·ness** *n*

power mower *n* : a motor-driven lawn mower

power of attorney : a legal instrument authorizing one to act as the attorney or agent of the grantor

power pack *n* : a unit for converting a power supply (as from a battery) to a voltage suitable for an electronic device

power plant *n* **1** : POWERHOUSE 1a **2** : an engine and related parts supplying the motive power of a self-propelled vehicle

power play *n* : an offensive maneuver (as in football or hockey) in which mass interference is provided at a particular point or in a particular zone

power politics *n pl but sing or pl in constr* : politics based primarily on the use of power as a coercive force rather than upon ethical precepts; *esp* : international politics characterized by attempts to advance national interests through coercion on the basis of military and economic strength

power series *n* : an infinite series whose terms are successive integral powers of a variable multiplied by constants

power shovel *n* : a power-operated excavating machine consisting of a boom or crane that supports a dipper handle with a dipper at the end of it

power steering *n* : automotive steering with engine power used to amplify the torque applied at the steering wheel by the driver

power take-off *n* : a supplementary mechanism on a truck or tractor enabling the engine power to be used to operate nonautomotive apparatus (as pumps or saws)

¹pow·wow \'paů-ˌwaů\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *pauwau* conjurer] **1** : a No. American Indian medicine man **2** : a No. American Indian ceremony (as for victory in war) **3 a** : a social get-together **b** : a meeting for discussion

²powwow *vi* : to hold a powwow

¹pox \'päks\ *n, pl* **pox** *or* **pox·es** [alter. of *pocks*, pl. of *pock*] **1 a** : a virus disease characterized by pustules or eruptions ⟨chicken *pox*⟩ **b** *archaic* : SMALLPOX **c** : SYPHILIS **2** : an afflictive rash : PLAGUE ⟨a ~ on him⟩

²pox *vt, archaic* : to infect with a pox and esp. with syphilis

poz·zo·la·na \ˌpät-sə-'län-ə\ *or* **poz·zo·lan** \-'län\ *n* [It *pozzolana*] : a pulverulent siliceous or siliceous and aluminous substance that reacts chemically with slaked lime at ordinary temperature and in the presence of moisture to form a cement — **poz·zo·la·nic** \-'län-ik\ *adj*

PPI \ˌpē-(ˌ)pē-'ī\ *n* [plan position *i*ndicator] : a radarscope on which spots of light representing reflections of radar waves indicate the range and bearing of objects

prac·tic \'prak-tik\ *adj* [ME *practik*, fr. MF *practique*, fr. LL *practicus*] : PRACTICAL

prac·ti·ca·bil·i·ty \ˌprak-ti-kə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* : the quality or state of being practicable

prac·ti·ca·ble \'prak-ti-kə-bəl\ *adj* **1** : possible to practice or perform : FEASIBLE **2** : capable of being used : USABLE — **prac·ti·ca·ble·ness** *n* — **prac·ti·ca·bly** \-blē\ *adv*

syn PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL both mean relating to practice or use but are not interchangeable. PRACTICABLE applies to what has been proposed and seems feasible but has not been actually tested in use; PRACTICAL applies to things and to persons and implies success in meeting the demands made by actual living or use **syn** see in addition POSSIBLE

prac·ti·cal \'prak-ti-kəl\ *adj* [LL *practicus*, fr. Gk *praktikos*, fr. *prassein* to pass over, fare, do; akin to Gk *peran* to pass through — more at FARE] **1** : actively engaged in some course of action or occupation **2 a** : of, relating to, or manifested in practice or action ⟨for ~ purposes⟩ **b** : being such in practice or effect : VIRTUAL ⟨a ~ failure⟩ **3** : capable of being put to use or account : USEFUL **4 a** : disposed to action as opposed to speculation or abstraction **b** (1) : qualified by practice or practical training (2) : designed to supplement theoretical training by experience **5** : concerned with voluntary action and ethical decisions ⟨~ reason⟩ **syn** see PRACTICABLE — **prac·ti·cal·i·ty** \ˌprak-ti-'kal-ət-ē\ *n* — **prac·ti·cal·ly** \'prak-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **prac·ti·cal·ness** \-kəl-nəs\ *n*

practical art *n* : an art (as woodworking) that serves ordinary or material needs — usu. used in pl.

practical joke *n* : a joke whose humor stems from the tricking or abuse of an individual placed somehow at a disadvantage — **practical joker** *n*

practical nurse *n* : a nurse that cares for the sick professionally without having the training or experience required of a registered nurse